

I'WD DOLLARS AND A HALE!

True to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, limb'ring at his back.'

[PER ANNUM, SPICIE, IN ADVANCE.

AS just received by the Steam boars WASHINGTON and GENERAL

WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large sup-

J: WINN.

GROCERIES:

Among which are the following viz.

30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels superior brown sugar,

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

NEW SERIES, No. 31. VOL. 3.

BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TERMS. For one year in advance, specie, 2 50 Six months, do Three months, do If the money is not paid in advance or within three

months after subscribing, the price will be one third more.- No paper will be discontinued until all arrear ages are naid, unless at the option of the Editor.

TEXXINE TON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS.

An Address delivered at Versailles on the 4th of July BY CHARLES E. WILKINS.

'Tis the first time in my life, fellow citizens, that the honour of addressing you upon an occasion so signally important as the present has become my task, and my only fear in acting upon this duty is, that I am incapable of portraying to the full extent of your expectations, the monuments of glory, and of gladsome joy, that wo have assembled to commemorate this day. It would take all the vivid tire of elaquence, the enlightened beauties of rhetoric, and elegance of diction, that is possible to burnau nature monopolized tagether, to do honor to this occasion; and that I do not possess these qualities adequately sufficient, is my motive of re-regret. But I will console myself with this hope, that the genius of my country; the spirit of this occasion; the indefinable nature of my own feelings, will inspire upon this day, so, that if I ain not capable ofdoing adequate justice to my task, I trust, that I shall not disgrace it.

Then I would enquire of you, why upon this day are ye assembled together, to give vent to feelings of transporting joy? Why upon this day are the acclaimations of grateful thousands; the shouts of joyful millions, beard to ring through our land? Way upon this day are the busy occupations of life forgatten, the turnoil and discord of labour left un-regarded, and forsaken? The working mind of each joyful freemen echoes and responds—'tis to pay the tribute of grateful hearts, on this the birth-day offreedom. Fifty years of splendid trimph have elapsed and been recorded on the immutable tablets of fame, since the fathers of our country, by the transporting genius of liberty inspired, proclaimed us independent. Free from the shackles of lardly tyranay, unloosed from the chains of imposing oppression. When sovereign mandates clothed io their mantle of imaginary invincibility, was disrobed of their iron dress; when desputism attired with its train of enslaving evils, was levelled with the dust; when the English Lion lording on our shores, repelling as they expressed, rebellions subjects, by casting them in the dames kindled by oppression. But O! what killing disappointment; for Phoenix like, they rose resplendant from the flames, firmer in strength, and more hardened in determination, and the Royal Lyon was forced to crouch before the star spangled banner of Liberty. When Washington, inspired from above, was called to do the noble deed of defending the rights of na-

ture, in the cause of freemen.

'Fis to keep you in remembrance of these things that you are assembled bere to day—that in remembering them, you may swear to preserve, inviolable, those rights which were transmitted to you upon this day. For long he fought to reap for you the rich harvest which was sown on the 4th of July.

did he strive against the blackened foe, With Godlike efforts to ovade the blow.

But still was he unsuccessful in all, but determin-Days of troubled anguish did he experience in feeling for his country's wrongs, and in attempting to redeem her rights-and night too, the harbinger of sleep, -"sleep that kinits up the ravelled sleeve of ease," the balm of anguished and of wounded minds, even this war denied him. To cscape the wiley snares of his enemies, the desert wilderness was to be traversed, the mountain heights afforded no obstruction; the foaming ocean that seemed to lash her shoros with dreading auger was no unpediment, for what carrier could be invincible to determined freemen inspired by regenerate liberty. But still fickle fortune seemed to frown upon his efforts, still indonuable fate, seemed to impose a naught upon his lospes. But yet was he not forlora, -for be beld that within hum, which set at de fiance the augry frowns of fortune. There was that sa stance imbeded in his soul, that pealed a daring to the unravelled mystery of fate-it was the con viction of the justice of his cause; it was the knowledge of the possession of an upright soul, which grasped not at power or dominion; but which had taken liberty's star as his guide to lighted him on his way, that he might sever from the hands of freemen, the shackles of oppression which tyranny had imposed. 'I was then that the Goddess of liberty viewing the misuccessful zeal of her daring chanipron, felt the moistenio; transfire of compassion plead within her hear, and she ascribed the antidote. For look to the Eastern Henrisphere. View the traveller of the ocean riding in triumph on its stormy hillows, while the broad pendant of liberty streaming from her forecastle, and dapped by the bastening winds of heaven, proclaim to America, that Lafayette the horo comes-comes with the minister of aid in his hands, and the determination io his heart, to regenerate and save sinking Ameri ca, and if fallen, to be buried in the soldier's grave, beneath the ruins of his obliterated country. As a volunteer he jains the memorable Washington, and they as proselytes to liberty, fought and established that declaration which was proclaimed to you on this day. Then can we ever forget it? Oh no. Let us but look at our situation; let us but take a view of the great extension of blessings that we enjoy which arises as the proceeds of this day; let us but think upon our staunch, and republican polity, which admits not of encroachment, -hut which en sures to os lasting liberty, and eternal fame. And could we ever forget it! No! The order of nature joint be changed; the regularity of reason must be extinguished; the revolving faculties of the soul must cease to act in the sphere of wisdom and of thought, and be robbed of its title of immortality; the brain must be racked and washed with the waters of the Lethe, nutil not even the shadow of remembrance exists, e'er this day, or the deeds arising as the proceeds of this day, will cease to be dear to the hearts of American freemen, e'er it can ever cease to be the most prominent of their feelurs, the most delectable source of their delight.

Liberty, delightful sound in every American ear, could the subdued minds of those wretched objects, upon whom the lordly tyrant wreaks his oppression

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

ments, that characterizes sovereign power, will have to bow hefore the altar of enlightened truth-For what invisible object is that, which obtrudes itself upon the minds of subservient slavery,-that caoses the ranting demagogue to cringe for shelter from the gnawings of his inward conscience—that makes the sovereign to ery for mercy-for his powthat pictured years wherein he might exercise his kingly prerogative, forever immolated—and all the stars, titles and dignity's ol royality obliterated from the possession of hereditary right-that makes the royal sovereign, and his viceroy nobility to descend from their thrones of sublucary power to mingle with his subjects, in pointed equality. When all terms of hereditary distinction will vanish hefore the sight of this invisible and tovincible object -for it has for its motto, "that all men are created equal-that they are endowed by their Creatur with certain unalienable rights-that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness-that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers only from the consent of those governed." America has acknowledged its generating influence; for there it received its life, its motive and its action-But it lingers not there. Its spirit will traverse the billuwy deep, and other nations, and other climes will bow to its mild and gentle sceptre. Yes, the period must arrive, when all will imbihe the genius of American government—when all will acknowledge the exuberant power, the delightful influence of ENLIGHTENED LIBERTY.

Yes, other countries where nought but the wiley savage ranges with unruffled sway, who disclaims all feelings of reason, justice or of mercy, and who ac knowledges no superior bul the idol image to which he bows with superstituous adoration. Yes, the fearless Arab that roams the sandy desert, who knows no impulse but sanginary bloodshed, will yet feel its influence-Yes, even the indigent Hindoo, who bends his soul with such inhuman mockery, in ideal worship to his immaginary Godthe shrine of Juggernaut, -whose fieud-like deeds shudder, for the outrage committed on hor laws-Even there too, will forget their ideal object, their temper and their God will wither at the approach will be burst asunder. The wandering Arab, will savage within whose breast compassion is dead, Liberty. mercy obliterated, and where every tender passion that can be harboured in the human heart, and Let us not, hy pursning a course of conduct derogawhich characterizes enlightened man, will shrink tory to its brightness, hlast the hopes of millions, from his inward thoughts at the cheering reproach of religion, linked with an American example of enlightened liberty, will awaken within him other feelings and other hones.

ample--she is the polar star that is to direct the hopes of as yet unregenerated mankind, --she is the landmark at which they gazo for liberal instruction arrive at the consummation of their hopes. 'Tis -she is the resplendant sun, around which the low- only not to swerve in our duty, but to trace that er grade of lights will revolve, to borrow their light, their heat, and their motion.

But it confines itself not atone to uncivilized man .- It has no bonads, it knows no restraint Where education has set its enlightened mark where civilization has shed its bright lustre, and eclipsed the inarked beams of ignorance; there will its orbit first be traced. Civilized man will be the first to be encircled by its power. Imagine not that I speak in vain; think not my sense of disceroment is collterated by ardent zeal .- Picti:re not to your feelings, that it is but a foundless vision which the warmth of hope has sketched upon my immagina tion. Oh No. 1 judge from reason, from evident appearances, from convincing reality. - Proof can be adduced -, proof so indelible, that it langus to scorn the labyriath of detraction. For look to en lightened Enrope; turn and gaze upon the spot. the home of the warlike Greek! See where the banner of liberty waves its burnished folds triumphant over the lowcred flag of Turkish oppression hear the peals of her cannon, again re-cello on the plains of Marathon-hear the lordly response of the brazen trumpet, that reverberates on the heights and passes of Themopylæ, that rings startling peal of shuddering fear in the hearts of the hordes, for it proclaims that though hi soul has fled to eternity ages ago a martyr to liber ty, his spirit has not yet decayed, but has revive to show these followers of a second Xerxes, that hi descendants, rather than endure slavery, choose death. Yes, the proud and haughty Turk, that rields not to sympathising passion, that treads upon the carth as if it was his own, will yet feel the stripe inflicted by the hands of victorious freemen, wh by the light which an American example has shed apan the world, now experience the blessings of

eolightened liberty. Even renowned England must be emerged from the gloumy darkness that enshrouds her. Fur, who when feeling the weight of oppression's direful hand, would not attempt to lighten the burden! Who, when a tyrant would fix a boundary to man's boundless mind, that would fain enchain the heart suppress the feelings of nature, to exterminate the coinfort of religion from the soul? Who that had a heart, even if it was as hard as the grapite marble or adamantine rock, could always yield, and how with ubmissive taioeness to dictions such as these. None. Man must first forget the principles of nature, in stilled in his soul by the Creator, which declares, that all men are equal born. The fibres of his beart, in which those principles bave taken root, must be plucked away, e'er the remembrance of those guts can cease to be cherished. Yet such is Eng and-such her course pursued towards Catbolic Ircland. Yes, that Ireland which ever has norther ed, within its bosom, feeling hearts and libera miods, within the breasts of whose sons generosity liberality, and exquisite feeting, has ever been the | characteristic trait-within whose doors the hungered traveller never yet was denied a welcome at his hospitable board; where the weary pilgrim or the wandering beggar ever found a shelter from the pityless storms of chilling adversity. Yes with unruffled sway, -could they but define the cx. such as these are doomed to submit to the galling

quisite feelings of transport, that glows in the patrint's boson; could their immagination, vivid as
thought, but picture the blessiogs of liberty, your
throbbing mind would beat with energy for the moment, when you might burst from the delinsion in
the whole traits of Irish character, must give way
hefure the genuine effusions of the sont, must be
suppressed—that religion, which nature's God has
planted with them, must not be nurtured—and all
the whole traits of Irish character, must give way
hefure the gurreless appetite of a deminerary
her appearance, and cried, you have burst your guardian angel of liberty view them swallow as and to this declaration the ruler of all things has just, the hitter dictions of an usurper, and not fixed his irrevocable seal. Millions of freemen snatch the damning dose from their lips? Ono! The caught the heavenly echo as it fell, and planted it inoffensive lamb, when trainpled under the feet of with transport in their hosoms. There it remains the desouring wolf, would struggle with despera- as yet; there may it remain forever. Untrammel tion for release. Yes, the plaintive songster of ed by oppression, may these sentiments ever shice the woods, when too clasely pursued, would turn with renewed lustre. Unaided by the usurping er aholished, his throne destroyed. This fair, dreams his beak upon the murdering hawk. So too with Ireland. When they are reduced to the most degrading degree of submission-when oppression's direful hand would pluck their all away, then will the couching victim make the struggle for his freedom; then will the noble spirit of their freedom forefathers rekindle the dying emhers of liberty-then will the matchless conrage of their former champions awake, and other Orrs and other Emmetts will strike a blow for their country's wrongs. The patriot souls of Ireland will drink in the semmonng appeal that proceeds from the mangled hodies of their murdered martyrs, which shrieks revenge for our country's wrongs--revenge! revenge!

> Yes, monarcia! though sweet arc home recollections; Though sweet are the tears which from tenderness

> Though sweet are our friendships, our hopes and affec-

Revenge on a tyrant is sweetest of all. Erin, nations have falleo-hut thou still art young, Thy sun is but rising, when others are set; And though slaver,'s cloud o'er thy moroing hath hung The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

Then noward the green banner rearing; Go flesh every sword to the hilt; On our side is justice and Erm; On theirs is England and guilt.

Yes-England though now your proud spirit sceins to defy the world, and though your inhuman oppression has never received the check-the frish-man's wrongs, and evapoleon's sufferings, may yet ring your death knell Yes, the time may yet arrive, and Heaven speed it, when the chain which mockery, in ideal worship to bis immaginary God—
whose horrid superstition makes them yield with a
willing hand, a human vietim, to he slaughtered at an invincible harrier to oppression's sway will be of human sacrifice has made humanity to blush, reared in freedom's name; when all your dignity's mercy to vanish in despair, and even nature to of nobility will wither to nothingness, and be enshrouded in the same tomb where rests your must holy Alliance; when that great example of enlightened liberty which America has shed, will be a of enlightened liherty. Superstition's core will be plucked from the heart of the willing prosolyte; the tenfold linked chains of ignorant adoration, which emancipated you from degrading slavery, will be a their idol Jugernant has twined around their hearts polar star to guide them in the path of equal privileges; when all will take a copy of our govern cease his inhuman plunder, the murderers sword ment, our institutions, and our laws; when all will drop from his nerveless arm, at the approach acknowledge the benign and halmy influence of of religious and enlightened liberty. The wiley that invincible object, religious and enlightened

Tuen let us not disgrace this brilleant example. that look at us as a compass to guide them in the port of safety and of fame. Rather let us act ppon principles that will polish that great example which we have couned, and cause it to glitter with renew-'Tis America that has commenced the bright ex- ed lustre, that it may enlighten their views, and path of wisdom, that marks the way to glory, which was delineated to your conceptions, by the founders of our government. 'I'is only to study that brimful fountain of munite wisdom that denues our polity, lays down the principles of action to be pursued, and which is the very temper of that vast maehinery of United Government that characterizes these United States. 'Tis but to make our constitution the mark of each man's study-the promulgation of its liberal principles his incessant practice. If you do this the lustre of glory ean never be eclipsed. The brilliancy of hope, which that glory has enkindled in the minds of other na tions, can never he obliterated. But are there no inducements but those of pub-

lic interest, to pursue this course! Are there no ties of reverence, of iceling gratitude, that should serve as a beacon, to guide us in our track of duty! Yes. Arc the generous deeds of our noble ancestry, that gained for us the many blessings that we experience, arising from the enjoyments of civil liberty, to insure which to us, they shrink not even from death, ever to be forgotten? Can the unparaffeled decds of a Washington, while one spark of Interal feeling exists within us, be east into oblivion's gulf? Valiant LAFAVETTE! Can the relation of thy magnanimous risks of person, property, fame: nay thy all, which you subjected to save sinking America, ever fail to awaken the heightened spirit of outhusiasin in grateful hearts! Spirits of a Mont gomery, a Pike and a Green! Did your heat's lood flow in vain? Oh no. The remembrance of these circumstances will ever rekindle dying ardor in our souls. The remembrance of these will ever make us acknowledge the sacred ties of gratitude and bina us to the maintainance of those rights which you have transmitted to us. And yet there is a something independent of these, which must ever inspire us with resistless energy-a something which is inseparably interwoven with the most feeling faculties of our soul-a something which na ture's God has planted and mirtured within us .-Heaven start not when I repeat, 'tis woman's approbation; 'tis her inspiring smile. What must be the feelings of that man, when returning from fighting successfully the battles of his country, hearing the joyful acclamations of his grateful conotrymen. while the fair hand of woman, accompanied with her smile of welcome, twines the laurel wreath of victory around his deserving hrow ! Who that has never realized, could define his triumphant feel-Who would not strive to emulate the patri ot with such glorious meed in view! Who, when woman's approbation is to be the reward, would, y spurning the boon, barter his country's liberty and fame. There are none, I trust, within whom the feelings of all-powerful nature is so degraded, so extinct. Then while woman forms still our hap-py land, and holds within her possession the meaos inspiring emulation, we need never fear the instituction of our rights for lack of energy, while the acts in the sphere of wisdom and of virtue—for

Without our hopes, without our fears; Without the home which tender live endears; Without the smile from partial beauty won.
Oh what were man, a world without a sun?

power of a despot, may we ever sail in that safe channel which our constitution has defined; where no quicksands are hidden to swallow the misguided ship; where no political weirlpool can draw us in its liberty-traducing fissure. And may this day, this glorious day, he ever remembered as the forerunner of all our blessings-the undoubted establisluneut of all our hopes; and may it be ever cher shed, ever rooted, and twined around our heart's feelings in ligatures as strong and as hinding as those chains of the heart, which lioks us in monu mental reverence to those venerable manes, that hallows Mount Vernon's tomb.

RAGS, RAGS.

WILL give two and a half cents per lb, for good elean linen and eotten rags delivered at my store, corner of Cheapside Lexington. 18----tf G. W. ANDERSON.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND



Store.

Joseph Bruch.

MAIN STREET,
AS just received the following GOODS, viz SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS, ~.4LSO,--

GROCERIES. RICE, MUSTARD, PEPPER, INDIGO, STARCH, COFFEE, ALSPICE, SUGAR. CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, CINNAMON, SOAP, RAISINS, SALTS, CANDLES, Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO, Spermacetti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Doniestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, two kinds, French Brandy,

Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in hottles & by the gallon. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING,

In hoxes RAZOR PASTE. N. B. For the convenience of many, he keep Patent Cylinder.) al so, hest I opper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus hurnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds. JOSEPH BRUEN. Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825 .- 48-tf



COTTON. FEW Bales of Al-

LIQUORS

A abama Cotton of the first pick, for sale-also-fifth proof & Common

WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasona ble terms.

JOHN BRAND. ble terms. Lex. Nov. 10 1825-45-tf.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines io Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States alsn; ho flatters himself he wil produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which be will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the

Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture. N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL or

PATRICK GEOHEGAN. January 13th, 1825-2-tf



JUHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER;

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.) S now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double

The Morocco Nonelastic Baod with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemens' best Moroceo, Buckskin, Calfskin, and

Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemeos', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual. Guspowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Indigo, Coperas, Rosin, Almonds, Gloves, Cassia, Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper, Best No 1 Chocholate, A few casks best Cogniae Brandy,

20 Barrels Molasses—Loaf and Lump Sugar, 40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel.

5000 lbs best green Havanus Coffee,

Table salt and nails in kegs, Queensware by the crate,

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street

May, 19, 1826-20-tf. A. W. COTTEN,

COMMISSION AGENT,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

REFER TO
THOS SMITH & Cn. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER, Putsburgh, Penn. ROB'T M DAWSON, Wellsburgh, Va JOHV & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.

JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.
ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T.
HENJ F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N. Orleans.
KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville T.
M. ANDREWS, Steuhenville, Ohio
D. MILI ER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.
JOHN M'LAIN & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock. Ark. Ter Little Rock, May 2, 1826—22-3m

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDERY.

RICHARD HENRY, AS commenced the above business in all itsbranches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Marker, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEW+ER. Lexington, Oct 14, 1895 -- 41-19

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Scheribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY, Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen

of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-lent stnek of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their husiness, and they cap safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.
They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sidehoards, Burcaus, Bedsteads &c. funshed, and will be glad to see their friends call and ex-

amine for themselves MATTRESSES. Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825-35tf

MARNIX VIRDEN,



RSPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as way please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feel, confident that his character as a safe and exceful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronago. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply. Lexington, July 29th, 13 '5 -30-1f.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house firmerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Mouses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c, &c, will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable. All kinds of GARMENTS will he SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice: Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please nis customers, will prove satisfactory.
WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6. 1826-14-tf. A CONTANT SUPPLY OF



JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP, On Main-street, Loxington, where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826-10-tf. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

FEMIAT the time allowed for the redemption of I ands which have been sold for the non-payment of taxes inder the several ac s of Coogress passed the 2d day of Angust 1823, the 9th d y of Jaouary 1815, and the 5th lay of the child for laying and collecting a direct ax within the United States, so far as the same have peen purchased for, or on benalf of the United States, as been extended to two years from the 2d day of May 1826 and that the redemptionanay be effected through me, as regards the property of residents of this collection district—and through the Clerk of the United States District Court, as regards the property of nor-

JOHN H. MORTON, Collector for the 2d Collection Dist of Kentucky an designated Collector for the State of Kentucky Collector's Office, Laxington, July 12th, 1826 - 18-4t Lexington, May 5, 18,45.-18-4f

FROM THE RICHMOND PNQUIRER

Sketches of the public services of Thomas Jefferson. In your paper, which appears about the 4th of July, I have generally read some reminiscences of the revolution, same socient ducument or noble efficient of scatiment, which is calculated to revive in us the spirit and principles of our fathers. Can any thing be more salutary upon the public miml, or better calculated to perpetuate our liberties, than these occasional reviews of the works of the illustrious statesmen who have gone before us! such exercises are we not as profitably employed, at least, as we would be in reading schrribins essays on the Presidential Election, or the still more scurrilous speeches which have lately disgraced the

halls of our national councils?

"No free government, or the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, fragality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to landamental principles;" "and it is our mutual duty to practise towards each other christian forhearance ve and charity." These were the wise sentiments of one of the greatest and best men who has ever fived, and unanimously adopted by one of the wisest bodies of men that the world has ever seen among the first and most essential articles of their politicel creed. The same sentiments, expressed in a different form were afterwards most solemnly recommended to the people of the United States by the father of his country, when he took his last farewell of power and anthority, and retired to the scenes of private life. An adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, christian forhearance, low and charity, and a frequent recurrence to fundamen tal principles are then essential to the durability of the Republic in the opinion of those who laid its

For your next paper, which will appear on the 4th of July, I have copied the preamble to our act of religious freedom. It is the work of Thomas Jefferson, the anthor also of that declaration which has made this memorable day one of national rejoicing. I have never noticed it in the columns of a oewspaper, and probably out of the limits of Virginia it has been rarely seen. The trinks it contains will ultimately free the world of religious bigorry and intolerance Its adoption in this country constituted a great epoch in the annals of markind. It will be distinguished upon the page of history as the reformation in Germany, commencing with the Augustin Friar Martin Luther, has been in the story of Modern Europe. Fninre generations, in looking back upon the progress of man in society, will contemplate with wonder and admiration, the spectacles of this young and rising nation, centuries in advance of all the other nations of the earth in the rights of concience, in the enjoyment of religious freedom. Here we see every sect worshipping the author of nature, according to the dictates of conscience, no one daring to disturb another, and all uniting in society in social and harmonions friend-What would be the emotions of a furious zealot of the 16th century, who had assisted in light ing up Smithfield with the flames of persecution, who believed that he was propiliating his Maker by roasting his fellow being in the fire, because he differed with him in opinion in a matter of con science, could be be permitted to visit this world again and witness the happy condition of the United States under her laws of universal toleration? To see on a Sabbath Day, in one of our large cities the numerous denominations of religious sects, repairing to their different places of public worship, and all unmolested pouring fourth their prayers to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe! and extending to each other afterwards the hand of brotherly friendship? Should be contrast this scene with those he had witnessed in his day, during the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, and the agonising spasm of infuriated man seeking, through that though indeed there are criminals who do not blood and slaughter, his long lost liberty, in what withstand such temptation, yet neither are those language could he do justice to the author of these innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to sufblessings we enjoy, were he permitted to feel and fer the civil Magistrate to intrade his powers into

think like a rational being? I dn not know any subject that is so curious and man in different ages of the world, as connected with his religious opinions. In other words, the history of the christain religion from its birth to the present period. How strange and maccountable, that a system of moral conduct which inculcates peace, charity, and good will to all mankind, should have been made the ever been practised in the world. "There is no himan depravity which can equal revenge and ernelty when covered with the mantle of religion.' Human nature appears, not on any occasion so de testable, and at the same time, so absurd, as in religious persecutions, which sink men below infi re nal spirits, to wiekedness and below the beasts in These are the sentiments of an elegant writer and a wise philosopher. What, for instance can strike the unind with more terror than the pic-ture of Galileo's sufferings and torments for his sublime discoveries in astronomy, in the brightest age of literature in modern Italy? This great and immortal philosopher by his improvement of the telescope, confirmed the system of Copernious and unveiled to man the mysteries of the heavenly world. He discovered mountains in the Moon, a planet at tendent upon the Earth-the sattellites of Jupiter -sputs in the Sun-the phases of Venus and the rotation of the Sun upon its own axis For these important discoveries which have given such delight to all the friends of science; for thus "holding up the lamp of knowledge to a benighted world. he was summoned before the inquisition commanded to renounce his horrible heresics, and thrown into prison, where he suffered a long and loathsome confinement: And in relation to him, the following decree was promulgated to the disgrace of the age in which he lived "To say that the Sun is in the centre, and without local mution, is a propositton absurd and false in sound philosophy, and even heritical being expressly contrary to the holy scripture; and to say that the carth is not placed in the centre of the Universe nor immovable, but that it has so much as diminal motion, is also a proposition false and a surd in sound philosophy, as well as erroneous in the faith." The absurdity, the folly and stupidity of superstition and fanaticism, is no where more illustrated than in this single fact. Had I the genius of Raphael, I would select this ineident to history for the employment of my pencil. I would paint Galileo in prison suffering the torments of the inquisition for his sublim : discoveries in as ronomy, and Jefferson should appear upon the canvass holding before the world his redeening act of religious freedom. It would be more affecting in my mind than the picture of the exiled Marms seated upon the runs of Carthage, associating his own adverse fortune with the decay of that calebrated city, and rominating on the downfall of empires and the fleeting glory of man. In the bistory of the aged warrior, we admire the spirit as well as gomus which dictated his celebrated reply to the of heer who asked him what he should say to the Gov eroor who had directed him in his forlore condi-tion to leave the Coast of Africa. "Co tell him you have seen the exited Marins sitting upon thel ruins of Carthage," thus required ing him by this happy association of the uncertainty of his own power But what sympathies can we feel for a ruthless to rait who had designed his country in blood! At th orh he had fallen from the height of power, and was a wretched wanderer in a foreign land, we can fe to thing like compassion for him, however nige

we hav admire the gentus of the painter in the

pi ture he has drawn of him. But in reflecting up

human heart are excited, and all our indignation;

on the fate of Gahlea, all the filest feelings -

roused against the appearatitions, ignurance and ty-

anny by which he was perso When we see the spirit of religious intolerand producing such inquires, bow grateful we shoul heel to the liberal and enlightened men of America, the have freed us from its influence!

Luther, Caivin, Cranmer, and Knox, the grea protestant reformers in their respective countrie were themselves persecutors when they had power

in their hands.

Luther's reformation freed the world from th aboundations of the Romish Church, and overture ed Papal Supremacy, which had kept the world it darkness during so many ages. But still the right to extirpate error by force was universally allower as the privilege of those who possessed the knowl edge of truth. This horrible and preposterous at surdity of the human mind was abandoned about to close of the 17th century, when the light of philosophy had dispelled, in some degree, the masts of rejudice, and toleration was admitted in its present form first in the United Provinces and after wards in England. But still the maion of church and state existed, and the belief in the necessity of an established religion, by which every man in the Community is compelled to contribute to the sup port of a dominant sect, no matter how widely h may differ from it in the topels of his religious faith Such is the absurd condition of human society in every part of civilized Europe at this time, and such was its condition in this country, notil the religious bigotry and intolerance which produced it. were torn up by the roots by the enlightened states men of America, at the head of whom was Thoma. The arguments contained in the following paper

were the weapons which he used in producing the great change in our political condition. Preamble to the act establishing Religious Freedom.

[PASSED DEC. 16, 1785.] "WHEREAS Alunghty God hath created the mind punishments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, ness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercious on either, as was in his Almighty power to do; that the impliers presumption of Legislatures and Rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who be ing themselves but fallible and uninspired men. have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, bath established and maintained false religions over the greates part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man in furnish a contribution of money for the propagation of opinious which he disbelieves is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religion persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor, whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteonsness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards, which proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our ci vil rights have no dependence on our religious opinious, any more than our apiuions in physics or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence, by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess, or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injurious ly, of those privileges and advantages, to which, in common with his fellow citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends only to corrupt the principles of that religion it is meant in encourage, by briding with a monopoly of wordly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; the field of omnion, and to restrain the profession or propogation of principles on supposition of their so interesting to the human mind as the history of lill tendency is a dangerous falacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because le, being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of julgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for whose author was an example of meckness, humil its officers to interfere when principles break out nto overt acts against peace and good order; and pretext of the most horrible enormities that have | finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to chase the family. Simpson dismounted from his herself: that she is the proper and sufficient antag- horse, and scated himself upon a log at the side onist to error, and has nothing to feat from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapous, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely

> FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Collection of Coincidences .- There are many sur prising coincidences in regard to the lives and leaths of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. They commenced their political lives together-hoth rose gradually-both became, foreign ministers o the highest grade, and both were subsequently elec ted to the highest station in the nation. They were the only two who signed the Declaration of Indcpendence on the Fourth of July, 1776, who were alive on the same day in 1826. Both were on the attempt. They returned thence to the tavern at committee who drafted that document. One of them was the writer, and the other the seconder of the motion for adoping it. Political events subsemently made them rivals, and bitter enemies of ach other. Both were the leadess of opposite & pow erful parties. Both were the most prominent, objecst of the bitterest invective of their foes, and the most boisterous praise of their friends. Both, after retiring from the high stations the contention for which had estranged them, found themselves in the same political ranks-became friends-and both died on the same day, on the fiftieth anniversary of the important event in which they were engaged together. Mr. Jefferson died the same hour in the in the direction they pursued. Hooe says that day during which the Declaration was adopted, and Mr. Adams on the same bour in which it was pronulgated to the people. And both were natives of the only States which have ever formshed the Union with a President. A further remarkable coincidence is the fact, that of our ex-Presidents Polin Adams was eight years older than Thomas than James Munroe; and James Wource eight years older than John Univer Adams Mr. Adams was the only President who has been succeeded to the highest offine by his son, and he was the only President who had a son to succeed him. And the son has I cen elected to the high trust by the same party which elected the father. This is the most wonderful chapter of coincidence that we ever saw.

to contradict them."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE

The apparent contradictions in the different papers with respect to the hour at which the Declar tion of Independence was adopted, and at whice it was promulgated, can be easily reconciled. was adopted by Congress between the hours of 1. and to'clock, in independence hali: it was first next morning. publicly read in the people about 5 n'clock in the afternoun in the State House yard.

Its author lived filly years after its adoption; its rate lived fifty years after its propulation

APPRENTICES WANTED. will take two or three Apprentices that can con-well recommended to the Hatting Business Appl t my bale Shop in Main street Lexington or at my farry six miles west of Lexington on Steet's run JUHN STEELE. EXECUTION OF WIRELINGOE

On the 30th just, agreeably to soutence, Win F. Hooe, a voing man of about 23 years, suffer ed the punishment of death, may the court house of March, 1825. The spectators at the executhousand and lifteen hund; ol.

the morning that he should come into the court-from he productive of no good to society. house to hear a public sermon; but he declined it the sermon was accordingly preached by Mr. Burch, of the Methodist persuasion, at a quarter fafter 11 o'clolock before the window of the room in which he was confined. At the conclusion of the sermon, the prisoner was brought from the loose cap which extended down to his bosom; he gloves, and had on a half worn black for hat, under which was his cap. This arms were pin ioned at the elbow; the noose of the rope was already round his neek, and the balance of the has written in regard to the murder. rope was wrapped around his hody, until he arrived nuder the gallows. He moved with a slow and cautions, but firm and apparently unconcerned step to the cart, up into which he was conducted with the a sistance el'a chair, by the clergyman. He continued to the head of the coffin. and alcliheratery seated himself in the chair .-This scene was one that none seemed prepared His apparent resignation to his late, and the willinguess with which he advanced to aml free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal took hisseat, were inexpected, and extorted involuntary and simultaneous expressions of "poor tend only to beget habits of hypocress and mean-fellow," &c. from every quarter. I pon his arrival at the gallows, after the usual preparations, the cart drove slowly from under the criminalhe necessarily leant forward as he was dragged forward from it—and in an instant was launched into eternity without a struggle. Thus was the rashly. Bouver cannot be here for a long inflicted upon the misguided and unfortunate Win Paez has appealed as his commander and medirespectable connexions in the state of Virgin-

> and a history of his life for sometime past. CONFESSION OF HOOE.

Wm F Hooe, whose execution we record to day, wrote during his confinement, a history of his life for the last five years, in which he makes a full confession of the muriler of Simpson—and

that he perpetrated it alone He states that he was instigated to the deed from the want of money to adjust a gainbling transaction in Leesburg. In the society which he was admitted there, he states, it is common for gambling parties to pass their notes for whatever! they may lose at cards; but that it is considered a General Guerrera at Barinas; no hostile move transfer them to a second person. He had sold moted a great number of others, and great preone of these notes, which was afterwards won parations are making to enlist men. Dr. Pena, back and demanded of him by the drawer. He evaded the demand, by stating that the note was not about him, but in his trunk, and that he would get it and return. He called upon the person to whom he had sold the note, and requested that it might not be presented for payment for a few days as he was going to Prince William county for money, which would enable him to redeem it come .- Baltimore Patriot. on his return. It appears that he really did beheve that money was due him from his uncle, John Hooe, living in that county But, he says, he felt his honor at stake, in having sold the note, General PAEZ, auxious to ascertain the extent of so much as at Aukaniv

Having falsely told Simpson that his Uncle Dade Ilooe had a family of negroes for sale, he of the road; took out his pocket book and counted its contents in his presence, and said he had nine Simpson, but that the checkings of his conscience whenever he touched the pistol for that purpose were so powerful as to overcome him. At the third attempt, he says, he was determined to desergy again completely forsook him. The danger ing it, though Simpson was willing to make the Centriville

When about leaving the tavorn at Centreville Simpson that he had better leave his money be- consequently very dull. hind, as they were going to a house of ill fame, where it might be lost. Simpson accordingly took out his pocket book with his money, which in the same room) They next departed for a house of the kind referred to, and which Hooe when he arrived at the spot where the murder was committed, he asked Simpson if he would go not see his way clearly Simpson accordingly complied-and floor took out his pistol and shot him in the back. Hooe says that Simpson gave

the tavern. He did not visit the body again as has been frequently stated. He returned to Leesburg the

The circumstance that but part of Simpson's money was found with Hooe was supposed to be an evidence that there must have been an acemplice in the munder. 100e, however, say but the other part of the mone, but been left v sampsen in the hands of a person in Centre. the for some purpose, and whose receipt for the same was in the pucket book. He says be burnt the procket book and receipt upon his arrival at

Leeslang. (The supposition in regard to the se money would have been also arrested for trial !

2000

njon its identification. The confession was written and sealed up by Hoce, and jut into the hands of the jailor, duectof Fairly county. Va. for the murder of William ed to an intelligent gentleman of his relation. It, Simpson, in that county, on the night of the 1th | contains some particular altusions to matter and individuals which it has been feared would be tion did not amount to more than between one promulged. But we know that the upright individual into whose hands it is to come before pul It had been proposed to the criminal early in mineation, will expange all names and things that

ain witnesses.

Mr. Burch in his sermon, related that the crim inal brought himself to his notimely end by cards. That, in 1823, when he left Centreville, where he was living, he knew but little of cards. That ad. His face was entirely concealed by a long be began his career by merely playing for nuts land cakes, and soon for money, continuing thus was dressed in a very white shrood; wore white the degrees, until he got into a regular practice, which had led to his present situation.

What we here state (with full permission) is in ubstance, precisely what the infortunate man

Winchester V. Gaz.

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA

cen days from Laguira, the Bultimore Gazette has received files of Caraccus papers to the first of July, and private advices from Lagnira, to the

tried patriot; Vinezuela has suffered much from the intrigues of Bogota; this has been seen and felt by all who have resided here for the la four years. Taez has taken the srpse of the people; they will stand by him, and I have no doubt that all will and well; there will be no bloodshed, unless the great men at Bogota act vengeance of the laws of God and of man, justly time; he is the boson friend of Paez; to him Hooe; a youth of the most numerous and high- ator. The country is perfectly quet, the people don't wish for war, especially a civil war Confidence is fast restoring. I apprehend The criminal wrote a confession of his crime, nothing serious; a reform, however, is actually necessary, and Paez will not scabbard his sword motil that reform is made.

"The congress at Valencia has not yet broken up; no result can be known. A Manifesto, it is generally conjectured, will be maile, calling on the people of Colombia to assemble in general convention, to redress their wrongs."

Extract of a htter, dated Porto Cabello, June 21. General Burmudez has declared himself and department in favor of the General Government as well as General Urdeneta at Maracaybo, and violation of honor in the holder of such notes to ment has been maile, but General Paez has prowill be highly gratified at what he has been enabled to do with Paez, but Lapprehend they feel themselves in a very delicate situation

President Bolivar was to have been in the republic of Bolivar on the 25th last month, to install the congress of that state, and consequently we cannot expect to see him for three months to

19th ultimo, received in New York.

getting about 3000 men to make their appear led to tear the oais from the boat's creat ance. On the British consul remonstrating An old man, with a white beard, and here you against any molestation of this sort to British able appearance, carrying a green bought his troops.

BRAZIL-Captam Griffith at Baltimore, in 21 lays from Maranham, reports that the north coast

ain Gold, arrived at Baltimore in 17 days from Vera Cruz, we have the intelligence that Commowas put into Hone's value, (they then sleeping dore Powren has accepted the offernf the Mexican government, and has been appointed commandera-chief of the Mexican pavy. Vera Cruz contin told Sunpson he knew of -though none such was | ued very sickly - markets were dull for every kind of produce and manufacturer, and money scarce. RUSSIA

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, hefore as his eyes were very weak, and could dated St. Petersburg, May 21, which makes no not see his way clearly. Suppose accordingly idention of the death of the Empress Ehzal eth. The following is an extract from the above mentioned

"The coronation of the present Emperor is to Falerson; Thomas Jefferson eight yearsolder than a most dreatiful shrick, which he should recol-take place at Moscow next month. The serious af James Madison: James Madison eight years older lect were he to live a thousand years—and ran fair of the 22d Dec has caused very many of the to the distance of about four yards (we think) officers of the army (of the first families in the Emand fell. Hooe walked up to him and called to pire) to be accested, and it is said more than thou bin by his name—but he made no answer—he sands are now confined in the eastle of this city their fale is very uncertain. The first battalion of was dead. He says he heard the blood garging their fale is very uncertain. The first battanion of was dead. He says he heard the blood garging their fale is very uncertain. The first battanion of was dead, amounting to more than inside of Simpson's body, from the perforation of 10,000, and commanded by a Colonel, set off a few the shot, as distinctly as from a bottle. With a plays since for Moscow. After a forched march of the of desperation which came over him, for which two days, the commander ordered the men to be he cannot account, he then unflorted the womats ideriled, which they refused. He then attempted t upon the tody with every pessible expedition, for othern, upon which they shot him dead upon the and immediately ran with all his might back to spot, and afterwards cut him to pieces with their words. Affairs at present are in a very nusettled state, and well informed men product something so rious before agreat while."—Silem Gaz.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. fru of cover & Vacuum is this day dissolved b intual consent. All persons indepted to the firm ar quested t make immediate payment to H Fuste lie is authorized to settle the same. All persons have age claims will present them for sentement

exington, May 1, 1825-18-tf JOHN VARNEM. RUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in bu s and and has on hand for sale some of Austin's besi-CLUI It's and CASSIMERES low for cash.

lence of this fact is, that the person holding this ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF ANIX. HABITED ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC,

By Captain Eeg, of the Pollux sloop of war, in the service of his Majesty the King of the No. therlands: in a letter to Dr. Brewster, from G. Moll. Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University of Etrecht.

Me dear Sir: Two vessels in the service of is Majesty the king of the Netherlands have lately crossed the Pacific. After leaving Washington's Island, it was deemed expedient to keep Itooc denies the testimony given by two cer- in the seventh parallel of south latitude, suling Eeg, commanding the Pollux sloop of war, tho't some islamls might probably be discovered. The coralislands in those seas being generally small and low, it was reckoned printent to proceed at mght under easy sail, and thus to leave De Peys ter's and Sherson's islands one degree to the north and south. On the 14th of July, 1825, at live o'clock A. M after a very hazy and rainy night, it was presumed that land was to be seen ahead, but very indistinctly; and shortly after the breakers were distinctly heard. The vessel was brought to, and the signal made for the Maria Reygersberch to do the same. After sunrise they discovered a very low island, bearing west by south, two miles distant, (miles of 60 to a de-By the Colombian national orig Cazador, lif- gree.) The land appeared well stocked with the north point of the island S. 60 deg. E.

The longitude of this island and its latitude beng ascertained with as much accuracy as cir-"La Guavra, 2d July, 1826 .- "Parz is a well | constances would allow, and no other island bemg found in the same position in any of the charts on board, this was deemed a new discovery. The carest land was De l'eyster's group, but it was ou minutes different in his tode. Though the sky was very clear, no other islands were seen at same time. The name of Nederlandich island was given to this new 1 ml. Its north point is in natitude 7 deg. 10 m, S. and the centre of it in longstude 177 deg. 33 m. 6 see, E. from Greenwich; the variation of the magnetic needle being even deg. to the east. The longitude was deermined by three chronometers; one of these, made by Thomson, was reckored the most accurate; its rate had been ascertamed seventeen days before, at Nukahiwa, and its differences from the other two were very regular. A few lays before coming in sight with the island, the longitude was ascertained by lunar observations, agreeing remarkably well with the chrommeters. This island has a form resembling a horse shoe: its extent is about eight miles: in the west in indentation, closed by low teefs, and terminaing in a lagoon.

The natives, some of whom were armed with ong sticks, were very numerous, silting or running along the shore, as the vessel sailed along, An armed boat was despatched towards the shore, -The island appeared iron-bound; for, at a boat's length from the shore the depth was six fathonis, and rough coral ground; a ship's length from shore there were lifteen fathoms depth.

At the N. W. point they found a coral reef projecting far in the sea, and on which there was a heavy surf. It was supposed that these were the breakers heard previous to the discovery of the island. The land had a pleasing aspect, and appeared fertile. The number of natives assembled on shore was estimated . bont 290. They were of a dark copper lue, to and well made. Extract of letters from Porto Cabello, dated 18th and Few were less that teet, litt nd measure, or 6.166 English. Wiren war also very "The state of this country is as yet uncertain. stout. Some of he particle of, but not and was therefore determined to have money for his forces at Valentia, summoned the inhabitants cept some covering in de i leuves. A fer other to a kind of muster, at which but 800 men attend- ers had some cloth made of concaball reped ed. This alarmed him to such a degree that he round the waist. The leads of some social again renewed his orders, profesting that he el with feathers. Their cond. follow to vit proferred his services to conduct him to his uncle's plantation; and says that while on their way should not appear after the third gun-shot to be ever they thought within their is a Their . thither he asked Simpson how much money he fired on the occasion. He then succeeded in hooks soon disappeared, and they ever at each

subjects, he answered in writing, that so far from hands, was at their head. He continued as k offering any injury to them, he intended to pro singing some motonous song in a melanche's title. bundred dollars. After renewing their journey, tect them in their persons and properties. It is They bartered some cocoa nuts and some of the source of the said, that an ayuntamiento is to take place in Va- tools, against some old handkerchiefs and employed lencia, of members from all the provinces of Ven-bottles; and it appeared that their language ezuela, and that Vicenta Michelona is already some resemblance to that spoken at Aukahiwa appointed by the people of Caraccas to represent them there, in the formation of the new effect of firing a few musket shots in the air, but patch his victim, and had drawn his pistol as state and constitution—General PAFZ called all the natives did not show symptoms of fear, and the military, who were retired, into active ser- thus appeared unconscious of the effects of Eurovice again, with the object of raising new bat- peau arms. No canoes were seen in the possesin cros ing the run, which had risen above its lalious. His birth day, the 15th instant was celchrated here by salutes from the castle and the proach the ship, although the weather was excellent, and the sea very calm. The commanders of the two vessels regretted very much that their large compliment, and the small quantity on the night of the murder. Hope says he advised of Brazil is in a very disturbed state, and business of water, obliged them to make every possible despatch. They accordingly pursued their journey to Sourahaya in Java, where they lound oth-VERA CRUZ -By the schooner Yellot, Cap | er work at hand than the discovery of new countries.-Iam, dear siv, with very great esteen, your humble servant. G. MOLL. DEFT PRODUCT SHADOWS MORE

व व व व TO HATTERS. THE subscriber has for sale, a quartity of RPAVER, MUSKRAY, and RACCOON FURS, at his Hat Manutrotory on Main and Main Cross streets.

P. BAIN. Lexington, July 1826-30tf

NEW GOODS. PRITCHARTT & ROBIASON. HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS. Consisting of a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE. HFY invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any May 2d, 1826-184

The Fountain of Health. I'ST received and will constantly keep a supply of BIVE stICK WATER by the harrel, keg orga' on. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommo-

atinn of ladies and gentlemen who will visitable shop, dation of lanes and general Ry. Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ry.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to



Lancasterian Seminary.

MIE next Session will commence on Monday 10th inst. those branches usually taught in English & cademies will be taught in this inst-

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prus'l. July 3d 826-7 if

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Executed at the Guzette office with despotch.

DEXINGION.

PRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

We yesterday received an extract of the decission of the supreme court of Ohio, (McCormick vs Alexander.) in which the Judges were unanimous and clearly and unequivocally decided, that remedial laws existing at the time a contract is made, forms uu part of that contract. We received the extract too late for this day's paper, but will give it hereafter.

In this decision the court says. "There may be and there andoubtedly are eases, where it is proper; nay, where it is the duty of a court, to refuse to enforce a statute on the ground that it is inconsis tent with the supreme law of the land. Yet this ought not to be done, unless the statute in question is a plain and palpahle violation of the constitution. It should be both against the letter and spirit of that instrument. So lung as there is a doubt, the deeision of the cuirt should be in favour of the statnte. Whenever courts in doubtful cases, undertake to declare laws uneunstitutional, they may, with propriety he accused of usurpation."-The judges of Ohio appear to he influenced by common sense alone; oo motive of interested ambition, re- or to man yet alive, who holds an elder title hef measures, or judge breaking, could have opera- hich may now rise from the grave, to drive,

that it was repugnant to the compact between pany to another nowever notited, affect the legal Virginia and Kentneky, according to which, the rights of its creditor who has not assented to the twenty years' limitation of Virginia, was made the term of limitation in Kentucky in relation to dl lands, the title to which were derived from Virginia. The occupants of the soil still considered themselves safe after twenty years' posses sion, and land litigation was supposed to be near ly at end in many of the oldest and most pupu lous counties in Kentucky.

This late decision again opens the floodgates. and there is scarcely a man, even in the counties Mercer, Lincoln, Madison, Clarke, Fayette, essamine. Woodford or Jefferson, who can consider himself secure in his possessions. The construction of Judge Trimble is, that all the legislation of Kentucky in relation to the limitation of actions for lambs, the titles to which were derived from Virginia, is void; that the courts must he guided by the limitation acts of Virginia then in force; that those acts do not run against per- in great abundance, making in the aggregate more sons out of the state when their title accrues, un. than til they come into the state; and that if they never come into the state at all, they have during life and their heirs ten years after their death to bring their actions in.

The consequence is, that few landholders in \$30,000, if immediate application is made. Kentucky are sale. Although they may have been in possession forty years, there may be seme old Englishman, Irishman, Pennsylvanian n at of his long cherished possessions, in old

the defendants in the case decided we under I live in Nicholas county, and many of them been in possession near thirty years. There n that quarter, as well as in many others, merse tracts of country in precisely the same If the middle counties, is safe. Although may have rested securely for years, under protection of the established and known of the country, here comes the judge whose wess it is to settle every thing, and gives a is in which unsettles every thing. Tho er with his claim half a century old, comes and bids him alandon the possessions he has purchased, defended, cultivated proved, and the old and faithful Kentuckr duceil to penury, is obliged to seek a place is bones in the distant Missouri.

11 + large portion of the farmers of the couni given themselves up so completely to · ction and management of the lawyers, s to be feared they will not see, even now er at which judicial usurpation is drivinglowyers will pursuade them it is right, or et them that what is said about it is false, they will not be roused and awakened from donations cast around them, until, not only I berties are curtailed, but they are driven! he agents of oppression, from the graves of

milies. b occupant laws are destroyed; their pow-1 eviating public calamities; is ilesdroyed; wer of limiting actions according to the reat of the community, is denied; judges ase the power to legislate over them, prewhat of their property shall be sold, and I bem to jail. One encroachment follows,

Covington, July 31st, 1826. he heating mill at the powder mills, mouth of cleek, Cincinnati, blew up this morning at aa If after five o'elsek. Grimes the miller and to assistant miller were both killed instantanly The accident happened while the workhad been beat on Saturday. The injury to the was about \$200.

HORRID TRANSACTION.

tween the hours of two and three o'clock, to-Mr lown BLAKE, of Ohio, was shot, within aseven miles of this place, on the road leading to ington. From the testimony given befure the of i iquiry, which was called immediately, in ol- ee, it appeared, that the ball penetrated the bre. t, and passed across without entering the ior of the cliest. We have since learned, that all as taken out on the opposite side. The d was at first, thought to be highly dangerous.

A wen armined the pupils, gratis.

The price of the Ticket will be TWENTY DOI. deed, are as follows: On Sunday night, the of at month, Mr. Blake lodged at the house Mr Reubeo Raokiu, between this place and xingt n, where he declared he was robbed of projection against Rankin, in which Rankin les a committed for trial before the circuit t, giving hail for his appearance, he was tat liberty. On this day, Rankin and Blake had n it to view, in which, Rankin had preposed terms f compromise, to which, however, Blake would not They separated : Rankin took a rifle, plaed himself in the corner of a corn field, by the side The road, and as Blake was passing, Rankin shot Blake returned to the house where the had iin. stopped, exclaiming, he was killed. Mr. Hallack, it whose house they had dined, ran out, on hearing he report of the gun, and the exclamations of the counded man, and perceived Rankin returning, mirsing and swearing he had killed him, and that had come for that express purpose-declaring, Blake had, murdered the character of the Rankii family, and Mat he would rather die than endure it. He immediately surrendered, was taken before a court of inquiry, and committed for further trial. West. Observer.

Important Decision-The additional scennity afforded in remitting Bank notes through the Post Office, by cutting them in two, and sending each by a different mail, had been rendered doutful for ome time by a notice issued from the bank of the United States, that no payment would be made of any note of that hank voluntarily out in two or more pieces, unless all parts of it should be produced. The doubt is now removed by a decision which gives that certainty lo the security contemplated

ly those who used that mode of remittance. The Democratie Press, contains the opinion of this place, the new made Supreme Judge, Rob- Judge Washington, in the ease of Martin vs. the ert Trimble, gave a decision, which, if we core Buk U. S. argued at the last October session of rectly understand it, is more fatal to the interest the Circuit Court of the United States, in Philaand repose of the people of Koatucky than the delphia, upon a statement of facts which set forth destruction of the occupant laws and all the "that the Plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of the Bank of U. S. amounting in the whole to \$500, which his agent, after the publication of a notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay ent notes unless all the parts were produced, give a full detail of all its bearings; but we underdivided into halves at Cincinnati, (Ohio,) and for warded in two parcels by different mails for Philadelphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the Plaintiff was for the full amount of seaf tives, a few years ago, passed an act, call the notes -The judge, in his decision, treated the the seven years Vimitation law, which barred plaintiff. & decided that, the holder of a Bank note an action of ejectment against the occupant after has a legal right to cut it with a view to the security of the debt of which the note is the best evidence, the federal court declared void, on the ground and that the Bank which is the debt of, sanno by Lexington Ky April 21, 1926.—16—5m.

conditions of that declaration. Judge Peters concurred in the opinion, and judgment was rendered against the Bank for the full amount of the notes.

DIED -- At Cincinnati July 30, Samuel Drake Jr late Chinediau, aged 32 years.

The TENTH DAY'S Drawing of 10th Class. GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY, WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE, Egree

be recollected, that by this new arrangement there 13 prizes of \$1000 each, alloat!

30,000 DOLLS.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS ONLY. PIKE'S OFFICE, Is the place to seeure chances for a Share of this

> ATTENTION!!! Lexington Light Infantry Company WOU are hereby ordered to parade at the usual place on TUESDAY the 15th inst. at half past 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, in uniform complete, for the purpose of joining the procession in honor of the venerated patriuts JEFFERSON, ADAMS and SHELBY

August 4, 1826.

This occasion it is hoped, will insure prompt attendance.
By order of FRANCIS G. WEST, Capt.

NATHL SHAW, Ord. Serg't. TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MIDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES will commence as usual on the 1st Monday of NOVEMBER, and terminate in the first week of the ensuing March.

By DR. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine and Climcal Practice, By DR. CALDWELL. Theory and Practice of Medicine, By DR. DRAKE. Obstetricks and Diseases of Women and Children, By DR. RICHARDSON. Materia Medica and Medical Botany, By DR. SHORT.

By DR. BRYTHE.

The paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth ol Kentucky, heretofore received at par by the Prufessors, having nearly gone oot of circulation, SPECIL or its equivalent will be expected. The price of each Ticket will be FIFTEEN DULLARS, with the exception et will te FIFTEEN DULLARS, with the exception a selection of the best Foreign and Domestic SPIRI of that to the course of Anatomy and Surgery, which TUOUS LIQUORS. Grateful for past favours, he is 6xed at TWENTY. Matriculation, with admission to the Library and Reading Room, which are kept open every day, will be FIVE DOLLARS, making the aggregate fees for instruction ONE HUNDRED DOL LARS. The Library containing about 3000 volumes is constantly augmenting by the importation of new standard and periodical works, from Great Britain and the continent of Europe

The difficulties experienced by the two last classes from the disproportionate size of the Anatomical Hall have been obviated by the erection of a new one of enhe in rapid succession, and, WHERE WILL larged dimensions, and with conveniences and appurtenances not surpassed by any other in the United States. By order of the faculty, DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

Transylvania University, July 15.—31-6t

LAW LECTURES.

THE undersigned will celiver LECTURES on the science of Law doring the usual law session, beginning on the first Monday in November, and ending on the 1st day of March ensuing. The course will be
1. Constitutional Law.

Common Law, Civil and Criminal.

Fquity.

5. Maratime Law

Lectures or examinations will be given every day except Saturdays and Sundays. There will be a Moot Court and Legislative Assembly as usual. Students at a distance wishing to attend Lectures.

need not fear a disappointment on coming here, as the undersigned has a sufficient number of private pupils to make it indispensably necessary to proceed with the A well furnished Library is provided fur the use of

i.ARS, Specie There will also be an additional ex-pense of five dollars to defray the expense of fuel and attendance of a janitor CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Ky. August 4 18'6-31-tlstNov.

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED, STEADY, attentive NEGRO WOMAN, who understands Kitchen business derstands Kitchen husiness, the management of Cows &c. remarkably well—She will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for a young GIRL or WOMAN of good habits, who has been brought up a house's rvant The above slave has no incumbrance and is perfect.

ly sound and healthy. Apply to the PRLYTER. August 4 -- 31-3t

TENTH GRAND MASOVIC HALL

LOTTERY.

TO facilitate the conclusion of this drawing, the Manager has come to a determination of diiding the last day's drawing into two parts-inaking a lrawing of two hundred Numbers at one sitting, and the balance of Prizes at the next—and in consequence of the great number of misold Fickets in hands, and at the suggestion of many Picket holders, the Prize of 10,000 DOLLARS will also be divided into

10 prizes of \$1000 each!!! Five of which will be depended at the first sitting, and five at the last. By this arrangement a more general distribution of the Prizes will be made, and he doubts not but it will be more satisfactory to Ticket holders to

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE divided among them, 'han to have it come up as originally contemplated, to one Ticket—therefore,

On Saturday the 5th of AUGUST, the 10th Day's Drawing will commence, and continue until two hundred PRIZES are drawn, when the wheels will be closed. During the week of the session of the Grand Lodge they will be again opened and the Lottery concluded. In the mean time you are earnestly invited to purchase l'ickets Lexington, July 28, 1826.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

AKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq —The house has been bendsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for aceommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erceted and will be provi-

NOTICE

Department of State, July 14, 1846. Department of State, July 14, 1020.

The Department of State, July 14, 1020.

The Department of State, July 14, 1020.

The Department of August next.—His Experiment, Norton's Aporthearty's Steep 10, 1205.

The Department of State, July 14, 1020.

The Department of August next.—His Ruom is on Main street, second door from Air Norton's Aporthearty's Steep 10, 1205.

The Department of State, July 14, 1020.

The Department of August next.—His Ruom is on Main street, second door from Air Norton's Aporthearty's Steep 10, 1205. not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for PATENT RIGHTS, all persons desirons of taking out Patents are requested to transmit with their applications, such Notes or Draits as they may know or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

Poblishers of the Laws of the United States will insert this notice in their papers tentimes

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

MR GOODACRE, ESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentle-men of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends to engage the GRAVD MASONIC HALL, for the isplay of his APP. IR. ITUS and the delivery of his

The course will not however commence before Oc ober, or perhaps November 11 will comprise eight Consecutive Lectures and one Historical | the terms will e Five Dollars for ladies and gentlemen, and Three Dollars for children. Particulars will be announced in the newspapers previous to the commencement of the Lexington, July 24, 1826 -- 30-3til'

NORTH AMERICAN MEDICAL AND

SURGICAL JOURNAL. The THIRD NUMBER of this Work is now pub lished, and ready for subscribers.

HOSE Gentlemen who do not receive the presen number, will find an explanation of this circum stance, on recurring to the terms of publication.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMAN, who has had long experience in teaching the Greek and Latin Languarges and Mathematics, wishes to take charge of a School. The est references can be given. Enquire at this office. July 20-36-16

A PUBLIC DINNER WILL be prepared at FOWLER'S GARDEN, or the last Saturday previous to the Election, it being he 5th day of August, for the purpose of giving (1 Candidates an opportunity to discuss the great question which agitates the public mind? it is expected that all the candidates on each side of the question will attend Price of Dinner will be 75 Cents specie, or an equiva-lent in paper.

M. H. BRANCH. lent in paper.
July 21, 1826 - 29



G. REED'S PORTER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs h's customers and the Public generally, that he has removed (for their better accommodation) from Cheapside to that large and commodious Brick House on Mill-street, two doors above the East corner of Main and Mill streets, now occupied by Messrs H. & J. Rutchie as an Apothe-cary Shop—He has added to his Porter Establishment, hopes a continuence of them.

Lexington, July 1826-28tf THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, It To control to the NEW ESTABLISHMENT, It The corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently accupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by THOMAS M'OUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased an any other Store in town, a choice selection of Gro-LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,

New Orleans Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,

Pepper and Alspice, Cloves and Ginger, Almonds and Raisins, Nutmegs and Cinnamon Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon

Port, Claret, Madeira and Tenerifle Wine Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Spermacetti and Tallow Candles,

Gun powder and Shot. Madder, Copperss and Allum, Logwood and Camwood. Plug and Pigtail Tobacco,

Spanish and common Cigars, Glass and Queensware Cut Nails and Brade

Flour by the bbl. ewt. or smaller quantity to sui purchasers. And every other article usually called for at a Grocery

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. McOuat, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good Tresh BREAD, RISK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg pound-which they warrant shall not be inferior to py made in the state.

". "They hope to receive such a share of public pat-ronage as their attention to business and exertions to Lex July 3rd 1806-27-tf.

NEW GOODS.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, at my Aurtin Ann Commission Stone, next door to MrS. Pilkington, Main-st. Cali coes, Cambricks, Moslins Chirtings, Sheetings, Checke Plads, Moslin and Silk Robes, Mer. aills Quil's and Counterpanes, Linea Diaper, Shawls and Handker-chiefs, Fringes, Ribbons, Umb ellas, Combs. Beads &c. HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks, Pcu, Pocket, Butcher, Shoe and Dirk Kniv ; Razors, Scissors, Chest, Chest, Pal and Till Locks; Butt and Table Hinges; Japann'd Tea Boards; Brass Andrions: Shovels and Tongs. GROCERIES

Coffee; Sugar; Pepper; Allspice; Brimstone; Whiting; Logwood; Glauber Salts: Fogether with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at reduced

BY WHOLESALE OR RUTAIL. I. LYON, Juct'r.

Regular Auction Sales two or three times & Wisek Lexington, July 28, 1826 .- 30tf New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitant of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has take of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and unmediately opposit the Exchange Office of Mr David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. From his long experience in that line, and by a strict

personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wed nesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction

1. LYON, Suctioneer. Lexington, June 12, 1816 -- 26

NOTICE.

MILDRED COPPAGE, my wife, having left my bed and board without any provocation, this is to caution all persons from dealing with or trusting her can ny account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

RHODIN COPPAGE.

Fayette county Ky. August 4, 1826.-31°3

DUCTOR MATRIE, WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY,

June 9, 1826-2 -tf. Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on I hursday the 10th day of August next, (by write of three mortgages executed by Leven Young to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Keutucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24th of August 1821 all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County (will be sold on the premises to the levels of the lev y Court,) will be sold on the premises to the highest oidder for eash or notes uf said. Bank all the right and title of said Young to the Mortgaged property (to wit) the Hoose and lot new occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the letter U binding on high and lower streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the tollowing sums (to wit) \$350 with interest from the lifth of June 1824. S228 with interest from the 23d of July 1824 & \$140 with interest from the 29 h of Jan 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to he redeemed within two years, by the said Young apon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826. OTICE is beieby given that on Friday the 11 day uf Angust oext, by virtue of two Mortday uf Angust oext, hy virtue of two Mort-gages executed by Elisha Alleo, to the President and Directors, of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 7th of May and 31 of August 1321 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premiscs to the highest bidder for Cash crnotes of said Bank all the right and title of the said Allen to the Martgaged property, being a lot and a Brick huild-ing thereon situate near the Steam Mill, to satisfy and pay to said Bauk the sum of \$128 with interest from the 22d of October 1824 and \$58 with interest from the 29th of July 1825 together with cost &c. Subject bowever to be redeemed within two years by the said Allen upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest the son at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of

By order of the Board. JOHN II. MORTON Cash.

sale to the day of redemption.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826

OTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of Angust, by wirthe of a Mortgage exeday of August, by wirthe of a Morigage exe-ented by John Maxwell to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kenlucky, dated 8th of August 1821 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Maxwell to the mortgaged property, be, ing Thirty Two acres and 7 poles of Land in Fayette County near Lexington on the Dickman Road more particularly described in said Mortgage; to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of \$320 with interest from the 22d of January 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Maxwell, upon his paying inth Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 8th, 1826.

OTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August hext, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentacky dated 27th of April and 28th of July 1621 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on hill street in Lex ngton with the appurtenances, more particularly discribed in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed hearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record, in the said Clerks Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is 290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said pruperty will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sam sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen of payment to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r. 23---tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1826. mortgages, dated 7th of May, 27th of July and 8th of September 1821 and 11th of January 1822 (all on record in the Clerks, office of the Fayette County Court, executed by Ludwell Cary to the fresident and Directors of the Bank of the commonwealth of Ken-tucky will be sold on the 15th day August next, on the propiets to the highest hidder for each or notes of said Bank, the right and title of said Cary to the nortgaged property to wit the "ract of land whereon he now resides containing 1101 acres to satisfy and pay said Bank the following sums, 260 dollars with interest from the 21st of October 1825, 174 dollars with interest from the th of January 1826, 130 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826 and 150 dollars with uncrest from the 26th of February 1826, with cost &c.

Subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold being deposited into Bank, with an interest thercon at the rate il ten per ceut per annum from the time of sale to the By order of the Board,

JOHN H MORTON, Cashier

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Lexington July 24th, 1826.

OTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTE MBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bilder, for eash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said moders to the mortgaged property, to wit. One Hindred Acres of Ld.VD, being part of the tract, on which the said Santal San hers resides, more particularly described in said mortages, or so much there it as may be sufficient to sainsand pay said Bank 200 dolls with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, 200 dollars with interest from the 11th day of Nov 1825, and 156 dollars with inter-st from the 21st of January 18.6, together with coests inbject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with in interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per an-

num, from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

Choice Merino Wool quantity of clean washed Merino Wood forsele at the Steam Wood Careing Tactory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington. JAMES TROTTER.

June 16, 1826-24-tf

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

down Poplar Row, down Snords re Cross-street, and up Main street to the Pointe | Solver in United States paper. Blake commenced where they will be dismissed. All those disposed to join in the procession, are requested to assemble at the Grand Masonic Hall, on the marning of the 15th, at half past 10 n'elock, and the Marshals will endeavour to have the pro-

cession so protected that none will join it after i has been formed, unless under their particular directions. Messrs. Norwood, Wirt, Shields, Garrett, and Murphy, are requested to and the sexton to preserve order and regularity prior to and during the exer

cises at the Church.

The wall pews of the Church nearest the pulpit will be particularly reserved for the Ladies, was will be admitted after III o'clock, A. M. The Warshals respectfully recommend, that iner chants and others cogaged in business, should be attentive to the request of the hoard of trustees, in having their houses of business closed from H A. M.

until 2 P. M. They also solicit the co-operation of all their fellow eitizens on this occasion, to carry the above arrangements into full effect. THOS. BODLEY, LESLIE COMBS. JOHN M. M'CALLA. JOSEPH ROBB, C. W. CLOUD,

J. M. PIKE. Marshals of the day appointed by the Committee.

From the Argus

WHERE WHIL IT END? At the late term of the U.S. Circuit Court in other new principles which have, within a lew years been introduced by perverse judges. We have not sufficient knowledge of the subject to

stand fully the effect which it must have upon the land titles of Kentucky. The people will recollect, that their repre-

ROAD TO WEALTH!! But you must secure your passage forthwith, for

ahly to advertisement of last week. It will

ON TO-WORROW,

Who sees ber babe expire? Hersorrowa mock at all relief, Her feelings are most dire! A picture of the decpest woe, Despair her heart is wringing, An aching void her antions show, Still to her infant clinging.
Yes, she with ardout grasp does cling.
To that dear, pale, beloved thing,

The cause of all her sorrowing. Thy fatal dart, grim monster death, Has picroed her infant's heart; Yet, still she clasps it void of breath And from it will not part. Almost as soon life's vital stream

That mother would resign; But hope affords a cheering gleam And whispers beaven is thine. Whilst sorrow rends the mother's heart, Her peace of mind destroying; Her happy babe's immortal part The bliss of beaven's enjoying.

I reverence those feelings fine They honour woman's heart; Most holy nature! it is thine Such feelings to impart.
Stoics may hold them weak and vain, Reason may disapprove; Cold-hearted man may with disdain

Behold the unequall'd love A mother's grief's a sacred thing, No sorrow can excert,
The heart must bear the torturing,
OSCAR.

FROM THE PENSACOLA GAZETTE. Mr. Editor -- If you think the annexed scrap worth a place in your poet's corner, it is heartily at your service; its favorable reception may elicit further offusions from the same source.

The Indians are said to expedite their passage actus the rivers, hy placing a bunch of brush in day uf redemption the hows of their canoea, as a substitute for a sail -one of them having unwisely "spread too large a clue," the breeze freshening, he was unable to change his position in his frail vessel, in order to take in a reef-abandoning himself to the gale, he lay in the stern of his boat and exclaimed,

"Too much brush for a small canve"--Like the Indian, when sailing across the broad Lake. We find, in their travels, there are not a few, Who when they embark on their voyaging, take By far "too much brush for a small canoe.

When I see a gay fellow, dash out at the Ball, The theatre, tavern; though not worth a soue, I cannot help thinking, "you'll soon get a fall, You've a deal too much brush for your little cance."

The woman who tosses her head in high scorn, And treats with contempt every thing in her view, I feel much disposed, as a frient, thus to warn, You've got "too much brush on your little cance"

The fellow who swaggers and bullics and swears, And blusters around—while it's calm he may do; But as soon as the slightest breeze blows—off he wears Having got "too much brush on his little canoe" Barraneas, June 14

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mort gage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the lughest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Scott county on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one thindred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one lundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redcemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, within interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826 NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Story to the mortgaged property, to wit in Lot No. 28 in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, together with costs-subject however to be redeemed within two years upon the amount heing paid into bank u ith an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the thereon at the rate of 19 per cent policies, and the rate of 19 per cent policies. By order of the Board, JOHN 11. MORTON, Caser.

July127.-30 Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 8th 1826. OTICE is hereby given that, on Saturday the 12th day of Angust next by virtue of a Mortgage execut ed on the 29th of Oct. 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette County Court) by Thomas Tibbidts to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Comm nivealth of Kentucky, will be aild on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Tibatts, to the mortgag d, property, being the lot and buildings whereon he resides in Lexington and which is more particularly described in said more gage, to antisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of seven hundred and eighty one dollars, with in erest from the 21st of Oct. 1824 together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years by the said Tibhatts upon his paying into Bank the sum for which it may be sold, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

-- 'ds. Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington June 8th, 1826. OTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th dry of Vigust next by vortue of a mortgage ex-ecuted on the 11th of Sept 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette county count) by John D. Halstead, Eliza A. Halstead, Eliza M. Humphreys and James H Humphreys, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder for Cash. or Notes, of said Bank, the mortgaged porperty, being a tract of land adjoining the Fown of Lexington, which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of 384 dollars with interest from the 26th February 1825, together with

cast &c. The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of asle to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

wealth of Kentucky.

at Lexington June 7th 1826. OTICE is bereby given that, by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and ad of Augt-1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the l'agette County Court,) hy Wm. Palmateer tu the President & Directors of the Bank of the Common wealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug next on the premises to the highest bidder for eash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Polmateer to the mortgaged property, (to wit.) In-lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Polinateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cust &c. Subject however to he red semed within two years, by the said folmanteer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

---23---tds

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington, June 13th, 1826. OTICE is herely given that, by virtue of a mort-gage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (re-curded in the Clerks office of the Fayette coun y court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 15th day of August next on the premises, to the highest bidler, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boons Creek, more particularly discribed in said mort-gage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one him dred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject linwever, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being de-posited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop un Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for SAM: COOLIDGE. oap Grease.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence. WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1826.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans
240 barrels of Pork 500 barrels of fresh fine Flour 3200 gallona good proof Whiskey 220 bushels good sound Beans 3520 punds good hard Soap 1600 pounds good hasd tallow Candles, with Cotton

56 bushels good clean Salt 900 gallous good cider Vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1827. One fourth on the first day of October, 1827. One fourth on the first day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola. 1250 barrels fresh Flour 8:00 gallous good proof Whiskey 5:00 bushels of good sound Beans 8800 pounds of good hard Suap 1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

ton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegav
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of Warch, 1828.

At Natchitoches, Red River.

400 harrels of Pork 800 barrels of fresh fine Flour 6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey 360 bushels of good sound Beans 6600 pounds of good hard Soap 3500 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 150 bushels of good clean Salt 1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
Two thirds on the 1st day of March, 1827, and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827.
At Cantonement Gibson, mouth of Verdigrise, 150 miles abuse Fort Smith, Arkansrw.

400 barrels of Pork 800 do of fresh fine Flour 6000 gallona of good proof Whiskey. 360 bushels go d aound Beans 6600 pounds good hard Soap do good hard tallow Caudles, with cotton

wicks 150 bushels of good clean Salt 1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1827 At St. Louis, or within 20 miles of that place. 880 barrels of Pork

1800 do of fresh fine Flour 12000 gallons of good proof Whiskey 800 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Sonp
6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 300 bushels of good clean Sait 3600 gallons of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June. 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 15th day of March, 1828.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri. 2000 barrels of fresh fine Flour 15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey 900 bushels of good s und Beans 13000 pounds of good hard Soap 6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 3500 gallons of good cider Vinegar 300 bushels of good clean Salt The whole on the 15th of June, 13.7.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi. 150 barrels of Pork 300 do of Flour 1700 gallons of Whiskey 110 bushels of Beans 1000 pounds of good hard Soap do good hard tallow Candles, with Cotton

50 bushels of good clean Salt The whole un the 1st of June, 1827.
At St. Peters's, Mississippi. 420 harrels of Pork 750 do of fresh fine Flour

5760 gallons of good proof Whiskey
6000 pounds of good bard Soap
3200 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton 100 bushels of good clean Salt 1500 gallons of good older Vinegar. The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.

At Green Bay. 250 barrels of Pork 500 do of fresh line Flonr 4000 gallons of good proof Winskey 260 hashels good sound Beans 4000 pointds good hard Soap 1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 100 bushels good cl an Salt 1000 gattons good cider Vinegar One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the re JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r. mainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

Branch of the Bank of the Common At the Sault de St. Marie, Outlet of Lake Superior. One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 18 7 And the remain der on the 1st day of Warch, 1823 250 barrels of Pork

500 do fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey
260 bushels good sound Beans
4000 pounds good hard Scap
1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotten wicks
100 bushels good clean Salt

1000 gallors good eider Vinegar One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder

n the 30th of June. 18 75 barrels of Pork
150 do of fine Flour
1000 galtons good proof Whiskey
70 bushels good sound Reans
1000 mands and bard

1000 prunds good hard soap do good hard tailow Candles, with cotton wicks

20 bushels good clean Salt 300 callons good cider Vinegar One half un the 1st day of June, 1827; the remain deron the 30th of June, 18: At Sackett's Harbor.
60 barrels of Pork

di of tresh fine Flour 800 gallous good ploof Whi key 55 bushles ploof sound Beau; 880 pounds good hard Soap do good hard a low Candles, with cotton

wicks 15 us is good lean Salt 225 gale as given older Vinegar One fourth on the 1s of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Buston 240 barrels of Poik, No. 1, full hosped 500 do fresh fine Ffour 41 00 gulons good proof Whiskey 260 bushels good sound Beaus 3420 poiluds good hard Soap do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

1600 gallons of good eider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1627. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1897. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Delaware. 60 barrels of P 125 do fresa fine t'our 800 gallors good proof Whiskey 55 bushels of good sound Beans 880 pounds good hard soap 400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean Salt 225 gallons good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1817.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore,
120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime Pork
250 do fresh fine Howard street Flour
1600 gallons uf good prouf Whiskey
100 bushels of good sound Beaus
1760 pounds good hard Soap
800 do good hard Soap
800 do good hard sallow Candles, with cotton
wicks
28 bushals found also Chi

28 bushels goud clean Salt 450 gallons of good enter Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827 One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827 And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington. 60 barrels of Pork 105 do fresh fine Flour 800 gallons good proof Whiskey 55 hushels of good sound Bewns 880 pounds good hard Soap 400 p unds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

14 bushels good clean Salt 225 gatlons good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of september, 1327. One fourth on the 1st day December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828. At Old Point Comfort. 880 barrels of Pork

1800 barrels of fresh fine Flour 11760 gallons of gold proof Whiskey 800 bushels of good sound Beaus 12900 pounds of good hard Soap

5800 do good hard taflow tandles, with cotton wicks

200 bushels of good clean Salt

3300 gallous of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827 One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827 And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828-At the U.S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of Pork 125 do offresh fine Flour 800 gallons of good proof Whiskey 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard Soap 400 pounds good hard allow Candles, with cotton

14 bushels of good clean Salt 225 gallors of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st d y of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827: And the remainder on the 180 day of March, 1828. .4t Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of Pork 125 do offersh fine Flour 800 gallons of good proof Whiskey 55 bushels of good sound Beans 800 pounts of good 1 and Soap 400 do of guod hard tallow Candles, with cotton

14 bushels of good clean Salt 225 gallous of good cider Vinagar One fourth on the first day of June, 1827; One fourth on the first day of Sept 1827, One fourth on the first day of Dec. 1827, And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828. At Charleston, S. C.

1:0 barrels of Pork 250 do of fresh fine l'lour 1630 gallons of good proof Whiskey 110 bushels of good sound Beans, 1760 pounds of good hard Snap 800 do of good hard tahow candles, with cotton

28 hushels of good clean Salt 450 gallons of good ender Vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1827, One fourth on the first day of Sept. 1827, One fourth on the first day of Dec. 1827, And the remainder on the first day of March, 182. At Sautanah, Georgia.

120 barrels of Pork 250 barrels of fresh fine Flour 1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey 110 bushels of pool soon l Beans 1760 pounds of good fard Soap 800 poun Is of good hard talling Candles, with eot. ton wicks

28 boshels of good clean salt 450 gallous of good c der Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1877 One fourth on the 1st day of Sept 1817,

At Augusta, Georgia.
6) barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Fiour 800 callone of good proof Whiskey 55 bushess of good sound Beans 800 pounds of good hard Soap 400 pounds of good hard tailow Gandles, with cot ton wicks

14 bushels of good clean Salt 225 gallons of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1827, One fourth on the first day of September, 1827 One fourth on the first day of December, 1827 And the Comainder on the first day of March, 1828. At St. Augustine.

125 barrels of fresh fine Flour 850 gallons of good proof Whiskey 55 bushels of good sound Beans 850 pounds of good hard soap 400 p unds of good hard tallow Candles, with cot

14 bushels of good clean Salt 225 gallons of good cider Vinegar One four h on the first day of June, 1827 One fourth on the first day of September 1827 One-fourth on the first day at December, 1827 and the remainder on the first day of March 1828.

It is understood that the Pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Buljinore, where the quality is otherwise designated) is to consist of mentire hog to the barrel, except feet, tegs, ears and shoul, which are inadmissible. Should the hogs be of less weight than 200 pourds, the deficient suit in Chancery, pending in the Clarke Circuit Court, cy is to be made up of good fat side pieces. Not in which I am complainant and you are defendants; and more than one head a subwed to a barrel of pork. contractor may, at his option, exclude the fiams, make up the deficiency with good side pieces. The Candles to be made of good hard Tallow, v

The Pork, Beans, Flour, Whiskey, Salt, and Vine must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, the Soap and Candles in strong and secure boxes, onvenient size for transportation.

One fourth on the 1st day of Anne, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of March, 1828.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At New York.

400 barrels of New York mess Pork
800 the fresh fine Flour
5600 gallons good proof Whiskay
350 hushels good sound Beans
6000 pounds good hard Soap
2800 pounds good hard soap
2800 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

One fourth on the 1st day of American 1827.

The Pork contracted for, to be delivered at Na toches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs. St. Longer Council Bluffs. St

ing sixty days previous notice.
The provisions to he delivered at Council B Fort Arinstrong, and St. Peter's, must pass St. I for their ultimate destination, by the 5th April, and, if contracted for above that post, they must board the hoats and ready for transportation by period: a failure in this particular will be considered to contract, and the Department will be considered to the contract, and the Department will be considered.

a breach of contract, and the Department will thorized to purchase to supply the delicinory.

The power is reserved by the Commissary G of Subsistence, of reducing the quantities, or opening with one or mere articles of subsistence the posts, at any time before entering into contain this privilege is reserved independently of traducing one-third, on giving sixty day's notice outly to each delivery. But it is probable that teration or reduction will take place previous contracts being made. contracts being made.

No adrances will be made in any case whateve

payment will be inade only on evidence being ced at this office of the delivery and inspection.
It is expressly understood, that at all the depistations, the salt is to be received by measurer

thirty two quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof g the person making the bid, refusal or neglect part to give good and sufficient security within able time, to be specified by this Department, then he at the option of this Department to consi-contract forfested or not.

It is require 1, that persons making propose are unknown to this Department, must acceptheir bids by letters recommendatory, from gen of respectability, who are known to the Go All bids unaccompanied by such letters will no

It is desirable that all proposals made be se a separate envelope, and marked "Proposuls nishing Army Subsistence" I'a' ment to be made in drafts on the Depart

Washington, or some Atiantic city, or in I drafts on specie paying banks to the Wes ward GEO. GIRSON. Com Gen'l of Subs July 21-9w.

DEPARTMENT OF STAT 8TH JUNE, 1826.

O enable this Department to comply with joined resolution of the House of Represe the several Claimants to whom it refers are re to send hither, by mail, as soon as practicable ules of their respective Claims, exhibiting the lars required by the Resolution, as nearly as

according to the following plan:

SCHEDULE.		
of Upon what Date of act Niture of Name of ves Amount of loss sus Subjected, or not Remarks, to explain no. Government, complained the act, sel capture taoned, and value to legal adjudical or educidate the general complained the act of property cap tion. Where and eral nature of the tured and where when claim.		CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STITES, In the House of Representatives, May 19, 1896. In the House of Representatives, May 19, 1896. American Citizens, which have been, or shall, provious to October 18t, 1825, be hied in his Department, on the Governments with the horner, in light and citizens, spoilations, confissations, or any other illegal acts, since the year such anners as to present, in a tabilar statement, the name of the claimant, date of the act complained of, name of the ich was the subject of the njury, the amount of the loss sustained, and any other circumstance essential to the understandle claims, discriminating, as far as practicable, between such cases as were, and such as were not, subject to adjudication in so the aforesaid Governments.
ame of ves Amount of loss sus Subjected, or not fissel captur- taoned, and value to legal adjudica- edor injur- of property cap tion. Where and tured and where when		TED STATES, In the House of Representatives, May 19, 1896, House, at the nex session of Congress, a schedule 134, 1825, be filed in his Department, on the Govern s, confiscations, or any other illegal acts, since the the claimant, date of the act complained of, name d, and any other circumstance essential to the under isa were, and such as were not, subject to adjudica
Amount of loss sus Subjected to need, and value to leg of property cap tion.		CONCRESS OF THE UNITED STITES, fatte be directed to submit to this House, at the nex been, ar shall, previous to October 1st, 1825, be filed it, for illegal captures, spoliations, confusations, or trabular statement, the name of the claimant, date by, the amount of the loss sustained, and any other cities practicable, between such cases as were, and such as practicable, between such cases as were, and such as
Upon what Date of act Nature of Name of ves Government, complained the act, sel capture of of		CCRESS OF THE Use directed to submit to the crashall, previous to October illegal captures, spoliation and the name is amount of the loss sustacticable, between such control of the contr
Nature of the act.		TONGRES TONGRES To a shall ke, for illegat tabular state ty, the amounts y, the amounts practicable
Date of act complained		ceretary of Str which have hand Deam or present, in a t of the njury aturg, as far a
of Upon what Date of act		VED, That the Secretary of Sta American Citizens, which have be, Naples, Holland, and Denmar such manner as to present, in a iich was the subject of the nijur- e claims, discriminating, as far a
of nt.		F.VEI F.Am e., Na such vich v e cla

or before the first day of the next term of this court, and file their answer herein to the complainants bill; that the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further decreed and ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy, Att. ROB'T. CLARK Clk. State of Kennucky, Farette circuit Set June Term, 10,6 WILLIAM FISHER, complainant, Against

LEVY BOONE'S HEIRS, ilefendants.

The Celebroted Maryland Pony,

LITTLE TOM,

STANDS this season at Mr. GEOMGE DUNLARS, 3 miles east of Lexington at the Rounsborough road, and will be

let to mares at the moderate price of Three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the aeason payable on the 25th Dec. inher next, or Four Dollars if per within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare before it is known, will be trable for the insurance. The payable species of the market of the payable with a mare before it is known, will be trable for the insurance. The

season has commenced and expires the 1st of Augusta TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to

those of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedia

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

II.L practice law in the Circuit and County Goore of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbor, and Jessamine. All husiness entrusted to him will re-

ceive prompt attention His office is on Short Street.

Nelly Ramey, Rachel Ramey, Polty Ramey and

Daniel Wood,

Daniel Wood,

18 6, at the Law Office of All in & Simpson in the town of Winchester county of Clark, and state of Kennicky, take the depositions of David Hampton, Joseph Parking and Large Crischy to be read as evidence in these

G & A. DUNLAP.

gree see bilis.

April 14/1826-15 tf

Lex Dcc 20, 1824 -25-tf.

IN CHANCERY. HIS day came the complair and by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfiction of the Court that the defendants, Sarah Boone, Leonard K. Bradley, Marv Bradley, John Bouse, Caroline Boon, Sarah M'Swiggins, Robert Frank and Bannah Frank are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rnles of this court, on the motion of the Complainant. It is ordered that unless the said defendants Joappear here on or before the first day of the next September erm of this court and ans wer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in this commonwealth for two months succe sively according to law.

A copy att. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

Kentucky, Clark Cirtuit, Set. June Term, 18.6. JAMES REEN, Complainant,

DANIEL Wood, and others, Defendents, IN CHANCERY. TRIIIS day came the said complainant by his attorourt, that the Defendants Nelly Ramey, Rathael

Ramey. Polly Ramey and Daniel Wood, are not indiabitants of this Common wealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, -- Therefore on motion of the said Comploinant by his attorney, it is ordered that unless they the said Defendants Nelly Ramey, Rachael Ramey Polly Ramey and Daniel Wood, do make their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Sep tember term of this court, and file their answer, or an swers herein, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and the matters therein decreed a cordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy of this cr der be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper. printed in this state for at least two months successive-A copy, teste.

(Allan & Simpson, p. q)

GEO. SMITH, d. c.